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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 22, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 53° 2 p.m. 60°
Humidity 71 52

January 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55° 2 p.m. 60°
Humidity 93 61

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

Barometer 30.17.

7860 十初月二十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

二拜禮 號二十月一英曆

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MORE STRIKES IN AUSTRIA.

Big Demonstrations in Vienna.

London, January 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Lokal Anzeiger* reports growing strikes in Austria. There have been big demonstrations in Vienna, crowds blocking the traffic. The Labour organ *Arbeiter Zeitung* appeals to food workers and railway workers not to strike, as it adds to the distress.

Strikes Spreading Like Wild-Fire.

London, January 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich the latest reports are that the strikes in Austria and Hungary are spreading like wild-fire. A general strike began at Budapest on Friday morning, the entire railway, tram and underground services being stopped. Thirty-one meetings were held in the afternoon in different parts on the shortage of food. Shops were closed and the public were not allowed in the streets after six in the evening. The number of strikers in Vienna is estimated to be 100,000. Up to the present there have been no disturbances. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* in a manifesto warns the Government that the working classes can only be pacified if assured that the best negotiations are not frustrated through territorial demands. The Labourites also insist on being consulted in the negotiations.

With unwonted outspokenness, which perhaps accounts for the vitriolic comments of German newspapers regarding the situation, the Austrian *Arbeiter Zeitung* says:—"After forty months of war and privations, hopes of peace appeared when from Brest came Hoffmann's sabbat speech. The masses fear that peace is dependant on the militarists in Berlin. Normal conditions can only be resumed when the Government has shown it has heard the voice of Labour and speedily concludes peace." The fact that the Austrian censor allowed this to be published seems to indicate that the Vienna Government is not altogether displeased at the Labour rising.

THE RUSSIAN TURMOIL.

An Ironical Situation.

London, January 21.
As expected, the Bolsheviks made short work of the Constituent Assembly, which they found themselves hopelessly out-voted. The Government took every step to overcome its opponents, for field guns dashed the entrance and machine guns were much in evidence, while firing in the streets punctuated the proceedings. Nevertheless, the majority defied the Government, despite the lavish display of bayonets. Half the fury of the whole situation is that both sides have practically identical programmes, but personal ambitions make an impassable gulf on the road to an agreement. It is expected that the Constituent Assembly will soon be followed by a National Convention, elected by the Soviets. The Red Guards are confiscating and burning anti-Bolshevik newspapers wholesale.

WOOLWICH ENGINEERS' DEMAND.

Government Asked to Negotiate Peace.

London, January 21.
A meeting of two thousand engineers of Woolwich Arsenal has passed a resolution demanding that the Government negotiate with the belligerents on the basis of self-determination for all nations, no annexations and no indemnities. Should such action demonstrate that German Imperialism is the only obstacle to peace, then the meeting is determined to co-operate in the prosecution of the war, until these objects are achieved.

The *Daily Telegraph's* well-informed Labour correspondent considers that a referendum of the Engineers themselves will result in a large majority in favour of the man-power proposals.

FIRE ON A TRAINING SHIP.

London, January 21.

Fire broke out in the training ship *Warspite* at Greenhithe. The tugs were safely landed.

JAPAN'S ARMAMENT CONTRACT WITH CHINA.

London, January 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says it is stated that Japan has contracted to sell China four millions sterling worth of armaments.

THE CAMBRAI ENQUIRY.

London, January 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bouverie Law stated that all the documents connected with the Cambrai enquiry were submitted to the War Cabinet, at whose request General Smuts went through them. General Smuts' report was approved by the Cabinet and was not subject to revision by Lord Derby or any Army Councillor. The decision not to publish the result of the enquiry was taken by the War Cabinet.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that a few prisoners were taken in patrol encounters.

PEACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND UKRAINE.

London, January 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that agreement has been reached at Brest-Litovsk between the Central Powers and Ukraine under which war terminates and both parties immediately resume economic relations. The delegations will consult their respective Governments prior to the ratification of the final Peace Treaty. The telegram does not mention the peace terms.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES NAVAL FIGHT.

Turkish Cruisers' Attempt to Join the Austrians.

London, January 21.
The monitor *Raglan*, which was sunk in the engagement with the *Goeben* and the *Breslau* at the entrance to the Dardanelles, was commanded by Viscount Broome, nephew of Lord Kitchener, and heir to the title. Both monitors appear to be of the small-gun type. Experts are of the opinion that the *Goeben* and *Breslau* were probably attempting to break out and join the Austrians in the Adriatic, reversing the order of the dash from Messina to the Dardanelles in 1914.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DARDANELLES NAVAL ACTION.

London, January 20.

The Admiralty reports that the *Goeben* and *Breslau* and destroyers were in action with British forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles on Sunday morning. The *Breslau* was sunk. The *Goeben* escaped, but was beached, badly damaged, at Nagara Point, in the Narrows. The *Goeben* is now being attacked by Naval aircraft. Our losses were the monitor *Raglan* and a small monitor.

The *Goeben* is an armoured cruiser of 22,600 tons displacement, built at Hamburg in 1911. She originally carried ten 11-in.; twelve 5.9-in. and twelve 3.4-in. guns. Her speed was 23.6 knots and her complement 1,013.

The *Breslau* is a cruiser of 4,500 tons, built at Stettin in 1911. She carried twelve 4.1-in. guns. Her speed was 27.5 knots and complement 370.

THE CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, January 19.

It is considered probable that the Social Revolutionary and the Maximalist members of the Constituent Assembly will proclaim themselves a National Convention.

There were exciting scenes during the debates. One member drew a revolver against the Social Revolutionary leader, Tseretelli, but was disarmed.

There was a recurrence of the shooting on the Litany Prospect this afternoon when a procession of members of the Constituent Assembly was attacked. The badges and banners carried by the processionists were torn down and burned by the Red Guards. One soldier carrying a flag remained in the middle of the road. He shouted: "I have been two years at the front. Kill me if you wish." The Red Guards shot him dead. The processionists included many women, girls, officers, disabled soldiers, students and employees of the Government, the Municipality and the Banks, who are now on strike.

AUSTRIAN LABOURITES DEMAND PEACE.

Amsterdam, January 20.

The "Vorwaerts" states that five mass meetings held in Vienna have unanimously passed a resolution that labour demands, with passionate resoluteness, a general peace and protesting against the systematic misinterpretation of the entire bourgeois press of the recent speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson.

The "Vorwaerts" adds that the debates in the Lower House indicate that the resolution was supported not only by labour but by the mass of the bourgeois.

An article in the "Freidenkblatt" commenting on Aue-Buelow has occasioned acid comment in a section of the German press owing to the semi-official character of the "Freidenkblatt," whose article is described as arrogant and impudent interference.

The "Deutsches Zeitung" says: Hands off, no matter to whom the hands belong.

TRAGIC HAPPENINGS AT WANCHAI.

STARTLING SEQUEL TO RAID ON ROBBERS' STRONGHOLD.

TWO EUROPEAN AND OTHER POLICEMEN SHOT.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND BOMB FUSILADE.

One of the most serious affairs of its kind—if not the most serious—disturbed the Wanchai district of the City today. The historic scenes which were enacted in Sydney Street, London, some few years ago, when a gang of desperate robbers held up the Police with firearms, has been repeated in Sydney Street today in a more intense form and on a much larger scale.

At the time of writing, information of an exact nature is hard to get, for the siege of the street is still in progress. The story which has most currency, and which is in all probability correct, is that the Police were engaged in running down a gang of armed

robbers and succeeded in trapping them to a house in Gresson Street which runs from Queen's Road East to the Praya East. It is known that Detective Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan and Detective Sergeant Clarke entered No. 8 Gresson Street and were engaged with others in a search when shots were heard to be fired and several men were seen to rush from the building. The alarm was at once given. This happened soon after eleven o'clock.

The next event which stands out clear is that Mr. "Kid" Marriott, who resides near to the Convent in St. Francis Street, which is only a few yards from the Queen's Road from Gresson Street, heard the shots, and, seeing his service rifle, went with his wife into the street. A man was seen to be running from the direction of Queen's Road and as he passed Mr. and Mrs. Marriott he fired point blank at them. Fortunately the bullet went wide and, with great promptitude, Mr. Marriott began to chase the fugitive, preparing to shoot the while. Just as the man was about to jump down a decline in the hillside, Mr. Marriott shot at him, with such good effect that he found the man in a dying condition by the time he arrived. The robber expired almost immediately, and was found to have in his possession a number of revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition. The man's body was later removed to the Mortuary.

Simultaneous with this happening two men, it is said, both armed, made a dash for liberty, firing shots as they went down Queen's Road in the direction of Happy Valley. One man left his store behind, and a chase was made. At the time of writing, there is no definite news to be had as to the fate of these two men, but a story is in circulation that one of them was chased by an Indian constable right up into the Kennedy Road where he turned and shot the constable, but the truth of this cannot yet be vouched for.

Inspector Sim, with others, soon arrived at Gresson Street, where they discovered the house held up by armed men, the number of whom they could not determine. In the meantime, one Indian policeman had been fatally shot, and another wounded in such a manner as to make his chances of recovery very slight. A Chinese constable is also supposed to have been wounded. An urgent message was sent to the Central Police Station and a force of armed men was dispatched to the scene, the first engine being requisitioned. Accompanying the men were the Hon. C.S.P. (Mr. O. McL. Messer), who took charge of matters on arrival. This force found that three houses in Gresson Street, No. 8 and the two adjoining, were held up by armed men, for shots were fired from them. It was impossible for the exact fate of Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke to be determined, for they were inside the building, an attempt to enter which meant that anyone would have been shot. Possession was taken of the houses adjoining and also on the opposite side of the road, the whole district was surrounded by armed men, and a number of men were detailed off to occupy and watch the downstairs part of the robbers' stronghold. One man, whether a robber or not could not be ascertained, was seen to be lying in the yard at the back of one of the houses.

Then commenced a regular siege of the premises, shots being fired at the first sign of any movement in the upstairs portion of the premises. Suggestions were made as to smothering the men out by smoke fuses, or setting fire to the buildings and of using the fire hose to force the inmates out, but these measures could not be adopted owing to it being also known that others, besides the robbers were inside, and that Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke might still be alive. The Police were handicapped only by this uncertainty, but in every other direction there is only admiration for the way in which they dealt with the situation. The Hon. C.S.P., Sergeants Wills, Cockle, Murphy, Peplow and others were seen to be constantly in the dangerous zone, trying to discover the exact forces against them.

In the meantime, the injured man had been removed to hospital and a great crowd of people had assembled in the neighbourhood, as near as the police would let them go. A number of Police Reservists were also working. For over an hour nothing of great consequence happened except the firing of shots by the men laying siege, who kept a vigilant watch for any movement. On several occasions, inmates of the houses came out, among them women and children. All the men were carefully searched and any who appeared to be suspicious were detained. Prominent officials had been continually arriving. His Excellency the Governor coming on to the scene soon after one o'clock. There were also noticed Mr. P.P.J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., Mr. T.H. King, A.S.P., Mr. T.F. Hough, and Mr. Francis A.S.P.'s of the Police Reserve, Mr. Robertson, and others.

It was nearing half past one when Sergeant Wills, who had deployed up a side passage to see if any better information could be obtained from there, was seen to come hobbling out as best he could on one leg. Assistance was promptly given him and he told of how he had just come in sight of a window when he was shot at. The bullet was found to have passed through his leg, just above the knee. He was at once conveyed on a stretcher to the Government Civil Hospital.

By going through a house in Queen's Road, the back of which overlooked the premises occupied by the robbers, the Police were able to see into the small room where Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke were, and could then see the two men, lying on the floor, apparently dead, for they were showing no signs of life.

What might have been a serious matter occurred just at this time. A Chinese detective, who had discarded his tunic, and who was indistinguishable from a civilian, was seen to come out of a house in the Queen's Road, where he must have gone to obtain a better view. Of course he was armed, and, as he was hurrying, it was surmised by some of the watchers, who had not recognised him, that he was one of the robbers trying to escape. Anyhow, one man fired blankly at him, but fortunately the man was not hit. Before a second shot was fired, his identity had been shouted out by someone, and the innocent detective was not made a further target. He certainly had a lucky escape.

It was approaching two o'clock when it was reported by the watchers in the house immediately opposite that an movement had been noticed for half an hour.

Later.
The police now decided to resort to sterner measures, Major Robertson, of the Army Ordinance Department, being in charge of a bombing party. Not a little difficulty was experienced in getting the inmates of the adjoining houses out, partly through fear of being shot by the robbers when they left, or of being shot by the police on the supposition that they were robbers themselves. After some parleying, they were prevailed upon to leave and it was a pitiful crowd that poured out of the doors of the houses in the vicinity. Mostly women and children, they scattered through the street, some of them in a half-fainting condition. Nearly all the women carried small children, and there were one or two very aged persons who had to be assisted up the street. At this time the police were holding a conversation with one of the robbers at the back of the building. Apparently he had not been wounded at all, but was held back from surrendering through mortal fear of the consequences if he came out. He repeatedly threatened that if any one went into him he would shoot himself, and the police were loath to put in a bomb, any for fear of killing or wounding friends.

As an alternative, the man was given five minutes to surrender, but at the end of this time he had not done so, and, creeping up the gable-end of the house in a street which ends in a cul-de-sac, someone threw a bomb over into the yard, where it was surmised the robber was hiding. There was a crash and then a long silence and it was concluded that the man had been killed. The police entered the premises and discovered him lying wounded on the floor of the yard. Apparently he had not been injured by the bomb, but it is certain he carried out his threat of shooting himself a bullet wound being found in his left side and another on the scalp. It was at first thought that another dead body known to be near the same place was that of a robber, but events proved to the contrary, it being found that he was a Chinese detective. From what can be gathered he had been shot by the robbers, there being a bullet wound in the stomach and one in the head. It would appear that earlier in the fray he had either attempted to climb up the wall at the back to enter the house, or he had entered at the stairway and climbed on to the roof.

It is perfectly certain that he had been shot while on the roof or a wall situated lower down, for apart from the injuries due to the gunshot wounds he had sustained a broken arm and other evidences that he had fallen from some considerable height. The robber who had shot himself was brought out still alive and was taken to the Hospital in an ambulance. It is thought that, altogether, four robbers were shot and all appear to be dead except the one just referred to. As soon as possible after the bombing, the police entered the houses and there found Detective Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan and Detective Sergeant Clarke. Both were on the first floor in outside and both had been shot through the head. Both of them were quite dead when found, and their bodies were conveyed to the mortuary.

From the way in which the robbers were dressed, and, judging from their features, they are Northern Chinese. All of them, with the exception of one dressed in good European clothes, with gold sleeve links and with a gold watch in pocket, wore short-fur lined coats. From all appearances they seem to belong to the class which are commonly seen going through the streets doing conjuring tricks.

Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan, who was probably one of the best known members of the Police Force, was born in 1877, and was therefore forty-one years of age. He joined the Hongkong Police Force in 1898 as a constable, in 1903 he attained the rank of Full Sergeant, Inspector (third class) in 1911, and, in the following year, he was promoted to the Second Class. In 1914 he was an Inspector of the First Class. As his record indicates, he was a smart and efficient officer. He was married and has a family, for whom much sympathy will be felt.

Detective Sergt. Clarke had been in the force for many years and was extremely well-known and popular. He also was a married man, residing at the Police Quarters at the Central Station. In addition to his police work, he was a prominent member of the Fire Brigade. Much sympathy will be felt for the widow.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. W. R. McBain.

Captain W. R. McBain, Royal Flying Corps, the second son of Mr. McBain, Cecil Court, has been awarded the Military Cross. He has also been recommended for a French decoration and has been several times mentioned in despatches. At present he is with the 4th Squadron R.E.C. with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in Salonika.

U. S. and China's Tariff. Mr. J. R. Segue, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Mr. Lurion accompanied by his wife, United States representatives to the Chinese Tariff Commission, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday from America. These gentlemen, with Mr. Jules Arnold, will compose the United States' representation.

Pershing Says "Wait and See." A prominent British politician who has just returned from France and a visit to the American training camp is very enthusiastic regarding the thoroughness and extent of the United States preparation. No detailed information may yet be given of the number of American soldiers now in France, but, according to General Pershing himself, by next spring there will be a formidable force ready to take the field. General Pershing is highly amused at the efforts of Berlin to persuade the German people that the military forces of America can never be made effective on the Western front. "When we are ready," he is reported to have said, "our weight will be sufficient to turn the scale. The Allies will get through."

Hangchow's Bad Roads. The Hangchow correspondent of the N.O. Daily News writes:—On Friday an insurance company's representative here on business was doing a sprint to catch the afternoon express for Shanghai when he slipped and fell with great force against the station gate fractured his right arm in several places, dislocated his left elbow, and cut his head. He was taken to the C. M. S. Hospital where his injuries were attended to without delay. On Thursday, Mrs. Taylor, of the C. I. M., was thrown out of her ricksha and broke her arm and was badly bruised. The streets are so rough and neglected that one is surprised there are not more accidents of this kind. Many are thrown out of rickshas these days, but they are so padded with clothing and go over so gently that they don't appear to suffer much.

The United Workers. At a meeting of the Association of United Workers, held last night at Burlington House, Piccadilly, Mr. C. J. Stewart (Public Trustee), the chairman and treasurer, announced that the council very regretfully asked the members to accept their resignation. The association was formed to appeal to the patriotism of the individual and to promote a truer understanding of the national effort required for the successful prosecution of the war. The special committee appointed to consider the position of the society reported that as War Savings work and Food Economy has been taken up by the Government, there was no object that, as a corporate body, they could undertake now. For that reason the council asked the members to accept their resignation. The Countess Ferrers, who seconded the motion, said that the work of the society had been accomplished. The motion was agreed to.

NOTICES.

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UNFIT FOR GOVERNMENT

Russians More Oriental than European.

Paris.—"If America would understand that Russia is no more fit for self-government than Mexico and that the men now directing its destinies are not as well-versed in statecraft as the men composing the Carranza government they would realise the immensity of the task of whipping Russia into a governmental unit that will be helpful to the allies."

A French diplomat, who had been attached to the French embassy in Petrograd and had recently returned to Paris, was describing to a small group of American conditions as they existed in Russia.

"You should remember," he continued, "that the Russian is more oriental than European. Government to him is a matter of personality rather than principle. You all know Mexico, and I was with our legation in Mexico City for two years. The Mexican people is a Villista, a Carranzista, a Zapatista, always a follower of some man. He is never fighting for anything politically concrete, but follows his leader to whichever side he may drift."

"The Russian model is a counterpart of the Mexican people, politically. He has for centuries looked upon the Czar as the 'little father,' a tangible personality whom he more or less deified, rather than the mere head of a form of government."

"To-day personalities still continue to dominate the country. It is necessary that America get a true perspective of Russia because she is the only country that can help her. The Russian peasant at heart has a distrust for England, a dislike bordering on hatred for Japan, and at present, I believe, a certain undefined hesitancy in regard to France. America he considers the oracle of democracy and feels that the United States is a sincere friend, eager and anxious to help him."

"Accordingly, it is only America that can bring Russia to a realization of the part it should yet play in the war against Germany. To-day there is no denying the fact that the country has not its heart in the struggle and is at a loss to know just exactly why it is fighting. The European belligerents may well be suspected by her of having selfish and ulterior aims. America stands above suspicion."—*New York Evening Post*.

"Highland Mary's" Grave. An action has been called before Lord Sande in the Edinburgh Court of Session in which Margaret Brown Johnstone, of Linlithgow, Govan, and others seek to have the heritors of the West Parish Church, Greenock, interdicted from selling the old burying ground of the parish, which contains the grave of "Highland Mary," the early love of Robert Burns. The pursuers claim to have a "patrimonial interest in the ground, and therefore object to its sale."

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ATHENS AND BERLIN.

More Documents of the Old Regime.

Athens, Nov. 6.—The Government is preparing to publish in popular book form, as an abiding reminder of the deceitful manner in which ex-King Constantine sacrificed the interests of his people for the sake of his cherished connection with the Kaiser, the whole series of secret telegrams exchanged between Athens and Berlin before the dethronement. These telegrams number 89 in all. The following is a slightly abridged translation of further documents of the series that were communicated to me to-day:—

From Ex-King Constantine to M. Theotokis [Minister at Berlin] March 10, 1916:— "Falkenhayn has informed us of the intention of the Allied troops to occupy the Pass of Demir Hissar, between Mounts Bales and Tchonghel, as a defensive measure in consequence of the action of the Anglo-French, and has requested us to evacuate that sector. I replied that we were awaiting from the Imperial Government the declaration that has been demanded."

From M. Theotokis to the King, June 6, 1916:— "The Chancellor sent for me and requested me to express to your Majesty his concern re the configuration at Tatoi and his joy at your Majesty's and your family's escape. In my official dispatch 1939 your Majesty will find an account of the official part of our conversation. My present dispatch will, therefore, confine itself to the confidential talk of the Chancellor."

"In regard to Prince Nicholas's journey to Russia, I deemed it right to explain the character of this mission. I [explained] to him that the visits of Prince Nicholas and Prince Andrew to Petrograd and London respectively have no political, but solely dynastic, objects. The princes are instructed to explain your Majesty's policy to the Sovereigns of Russia and Great Britain and to impress on them that the policy followed by their Governments in Greece only tends to undermine the Throne without practical advantage. I laid stress on the fact that the objects of their 'Highnesses' mission were strictly defined, having no reference to your Majesty's political orientation, and are particularly to revive the sympathies existing between the Royal Family and the Courts of Petrograd and London, which had latterly much cooled. I ended by expressing the hope that the Emperor and the Imperial Government would understand the necessity of these steps."

"Bollweg replied that he understood perfectly the necessities which dictated this course, and expressed the hope that it would be successful. He thanked me for the frank and loyal statements I had proffered and begged me to call on Jagow and repeat my statements to him in order that he might communicate with the Emperor. By the number of questions the Chancellor asked in connection with Prince Nicholas's journey and the possibility of his visiting Berlin, I inferred that he would like to meet his Royal Highness on his return from Petrograd. If your Majesty sees no objection to such a visit I venture to beg for your Majesty's commands."

MAN CONFESSES TO 23 MURDERS.

Many Crime Mysteries Cleared.

Ralph Danielle, known also as "Ralph the Barber," who was brought back to New York from Reno, Nevada, recently, having been indicted in Kings County for the murder of a boy in Navy Street, Brooklyn, has confessed according to Mr. Edward Swann, District Attorney, to having been implicated in twenty-three murders committed in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Yonkers, and Philadelphia.

The confession, Mr. Swann says, was made before him and an Assistant District Attorney, of his staff, and Assistant District Attorney Warbare, of Kings County.

In his confession, Mr. Swann said, Danielle cleared up many unsolved murder mysteries and gave as his reason for the murders the fact that the victims had gained the enmity of a Brooklyn gang known as the "Neapolitans" and a gang in Manhattan known as "The Sicilians."

Among the murders mentioned by Danielle, Mr. Swann said, was the murder of Griselle Gallucci, the Harlem "Gambling King," two years ago.

As the result of Danielle's revelations, Detectives D. Martino, Pucciano, and Gravano started out to round up the men mentioned in the confession, and later arraigned before Judge Nott in General Sessions, Ciro Morelli, his brother, Vincent, and Nicholas Arre, residents of Harlem's Little Italy and nephews of "Lupo, the Wolf," now serving forty years in Atlanta for counterfeiting. These men were held in \$15,000 bail each by Judge Nott, and Mr. Swann announced that any attempt to bail the men would result in their being arraigned on charges of murder.

that I may communicate them to the Prince on his arrival here. I may add that all necessary precautions can be taken that the proposed interviews remain secret."

From M. Theotokis to the King, June 13, 1916:—

"Recent events in Greece have created a great impression here. It is generally admitted that we could not do otherwise than yield, although it is remarked that we might have yielded, conditionally upon the evacuation of our own territory by the Entente troops, seeing that now the Parliamentary elections will be held under the pressure and influence of Anglo-French bayonets."

"But this is a mere academic expression of opinion. People here quite realise your Majesty's difficulties, and do not desire to increase them by advice or suggestions. There is reason to believe that the people here will accommodate themselves to the new situation of affairs, though they seriously fear that the pressure of the Entente, with the connivance of Venizelos, will continue, in order, by provoking internal troubles, to achieve their well-known aims. What greatly preoccupies the German official mind is the idea that Venizelos, backed by the Entente, may triumph at the elections, an event which would have undesirable consequences. They have a lively regret for the departure of Skouloudis, who had won their confidence and esteem."

NOTICES.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 10th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY.

the 25th day of January, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as Section B and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 183 and Section C and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 189 together with the messages thereon known as NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, HILL ROAD and NOS. 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422 and 424 DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST.

IN FIVE LOTS.

Lot 1—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Hill Road. Area about 7216 square feet.

Lot 2—Nos. 4 and 5 Hill Road. Area about 7142 square feet.

Lot 3—Nos. 410, 412 and 414 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 3759 square feet.

Lot 4—Nos. 416, 418 and 420 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 3748 square feet.

Lot 5—Nos. 422 and 424 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 2835 square feet.

The property is held under Crown Leases for 999 years. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON, 1 Des Vœux Road Central, Vendors' Solicitors

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 9th January, 1918.

SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address NOW

For the 1918 issue of the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY

Dollar Directory Company P.O. Box 431, Hongkong

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Red Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Ganglions, Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't waste your blood money on useless lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have, is a medicine which will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which causes the disease. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the true and only medicine for this purpose. It is a medicine which will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which causes the disease. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the true and only medicine for this purpose. It is a medicine which will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which causes the disease.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

DANENBERG.—Mrs. C. Danenberg, of No. 1, The Albany, aged 74, on the 19th January, 1918.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

RUSSIA'S DEMORALISATION.

Russia is unquestionably going from bad to worse. The Bolsheviks or Soviets, or whatever is the correct name of the faction, into whose hands Russia and the Russian nation have been, willy nilly, committed, appear to have no sense of restraint or of fairness, no sense of decency in their national and international relations or knowledge of political economy—nothing, indeed, save an insensate, maddening, and almost, one would think, a morbid selfishness, which tolerates nothing of which it cannot or will not approve or is incapable of understanding. The outlook for Russia during the past few months has been black indeed, and, judging by the latest telegrams, the situation is emphatically very serious. The news from Petrograd, which we published in yesterday's issue, is almost painful in the depth of stupidity, crass ignorance, gross indifference to the most elementary rights of the many classes that constitute society in Russia as elsewhere and in many other blemishes (to call them by no harsher name) that are therein so abundantly revealed. Likewise, the news makes very funny and entertaining reading—the sort of thing which provokes a kind of spontaneous commingling of laughter and tears. For example, could anything be, at one and the same time, more painful or more exquisitely funny than the Soviets' "Declaration of the Workers' Rights," which, for unalloyed selfishness and class tyranny, has surely never been equalled in modern times by any nation? The Bolsheviks evidently seek to establish something that is little better than mob law, in which the workers are to be glorified, almost deified, and in which there is to be not the slightest consideration for the other elements—and the best elements, mark you—of Russia's enormous population. The Bolsheviks, doubtless the most bitter against the Romanoff's bureaucratic tyranny, seek to set up a tyranny just as complete and which probably, if ever it unhappily matures, will be very much worse in many respects.

The trouble at present seems to have been between the Bolsheviks and other members of the Constituent Assembly, which at last had been brought together after many strange happenings. With its appearance one would have imagined that even the Bolsheviks would have welcomed it as the most likely means of changing the existing chaos into some sort of order. But what has happened? No sooner has the Constituent Assembly (which, presumably, is the nearest approach to a body representative of all classes that Russia can aspire to at present) met than the Bolsheviks, emulating the modern Huns in their worst characteristics, resort to an exhibition of might over right that is deplorable in every respect and which bodes sadly for Russia's immediate future. On the occasion of the meeting of the Assembly what do we find? The Bolsheviks plainly showing their attitude towards anything approaching authority by setting up an opposition to it that is positively intolerable. We read that "at the gangway" they stationed "sailors armed with rifles while at the entrance they placed two field guns." If they would but point their rifles at the heads of the enemy and put their field guns to proper use they would command the respect of the world but this, of course, is too much to expect from a hopeless set of fanatical fools such as are the Bolsheviks. From bad to worse they proceeded. Within twenty-four hours the Assembly was dissolved and the reign of disorder and stupidity given a fresh impetus. Truly a pitiable state of affairs.

And what could be more maddening than the Bolsheviks' political programme? It reads like a bad joke. Here are a few of the items:—The abolition of private ownership, work to be compulsory, the workers to be armed, the leisured classes to be disarmed, the organisation of a Socialist Army, the repudiation of loans. That is all, but is it not more than enough? Is it not the most pitiful farrago of nonsense that ever emanated from an apparently sane body of politicians? So long as Russia tolerates men capable of uttering such imbecility she is doomed. Her affairs were bad under the Romanoffs; but, misdirected by the Bolsheviks, they are very much worse. And so long as this band of embryonic politicians is in power, so long will Russia remain the laughing stock of the civilised world, a vast mass of pitiful inertia buffeted about by fools.

A Good "Bag."

After a long period of silence so far as naval actions are concerned, it is most refreshing to learn that the vigilance of the British Navy at the mouth of the Dardanelles has resulted in the sinking of the Breslau and the crippling of the Goeben. These two cruisers, it will be remembered, managed to escape into the Dardanelles in the very early days of the war, and were subsequently "sold" to Turkey, along with their German crews, on the same day on which Britain declared war on Austria—August 19, 1914. Their incorporation into the Turkish Navy greatly strengthened that force, as both were quite modern craft at that time. Occasionally since the war we have had news of these cruisers indulging in periodical raids, but they have, in the main, worthily followed the example set by the so-called German High Seas Fleet by being content to remain in hiding. Possibly thinking that the British were too busily engaged elsewhere to bother about the Dardanelles, the commanders of these two boats evidently decided to make a dash to join the Austrian Fleet in the Adriatic, but Britain's seamen were on the watch, with the results already indicated. This little incident is a splendid tribute to the British command of the seas, and we imagine that Turkey feels very sick to-day over the loss of the best units in her Navy. Incidentally, with these two cruisers out of the way, what a splendid chance would offer itself to Russia to do a little naval work in the Black Sea were she in a fighting mood. But while such a development is unlikely we can at any rate feel gratified by the thought that once again British naval strategy has been too good for that of the Germans.

The Enemy's Plight.
While things at home may not be as satisfactory as we should all wish them to be, still they are not in anything like the terrible condition in which they are in Germany and Austria. From time to time authentic news filters out from Berlin regarding the widespread want and disease that are everywhere to be seen throughout that land fortunate in being ruled by the Kaiser, the "All Highest," who blasphemously claims to be on intimate terms with God Almighty. Austria's internal affairs are likewise by no means improving, and telegrams to hand point to a state of affairs in Vienna that must be causing the Government of the Dual Monarchy serious concern. To widespread want and disease, as in Germany, there have been of late very grave industrial troubles. Strikes are reported to be increasing; also, it is stated, "there have been big demonstrations in the capital, crowds blocking the traffic." An appeal is made to food workers and railway workers not to strike, because, adds the Labour organ that makes the request, "it only adds to the distress." To all appearance, therefore, as in Germany so in Austria-Hungary, the conditions prevailing are by no means such as the Teutonic world-beaters of the world would wish them to be. It all goes to prove that when an individual or a nation attempts to bite off more than he or it can chew, he or it very soon finds that there is nothing at all left to chew.

The Enemy's Plight.

THE COURT CARDS.
The "Court Cards" provided another most delightful evening at the Theatre Royal last night, these present greatly enjoying the bright and cheery efforts of the performers. The whole entertainment was marked by originality and quality, there being a very happy blending of mirth and music. To-night there will be a complete change of programme.
Granted a Commission.
Mr. G. T. May, son of 1st Class Mr. G. T. May, R.G.A., has been granted a Second Lieut. in the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. May volunteered for service outside the Colony and embarked for England in March last. Prior to leaving the Colony he served with the Asiatic Petroleum Company and was a member of the Civil Service Company, Hongkong Volunteers.
A Distressing Fatality.
A shocking accident occurred outside No. 2 Police Station this morning, an Indian fireman being accidentally knocked down by a tram car and run over. The wheels of the car passed over the man's abdomen before the driver of the vehicle could pull up. The car had to be prised up with jacks before the man could be extricated and it was then found that he was dead.
Opium Possession.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 29 tins of prepared opium. A Jukong stated that he was on the Douglas Wharf and saw three men whom he suspected. He went towards them. Two of them, throwing a parcel to defendant and advising him to get it and make his escape, jumped under the wharf and got safely away. One of the men struck him in the chest. He was able to get hold of defendant. Defendant was discharged and the opium confiscated.
Thefts from Talkoo Rifle Range.
Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, with stealing five bags, the property of the Talkoo Rifle Range. Defendants said they felt a little cold and wanted a few bags to cover them when sleeping in the street. It was stated by a European sergeant that there had been a lot of petty thieving going on on the range, over \$200 worth having been done. Both men were sent to prison for six weeks each and four hours' stocks.

FOR SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

Fund to Provide Boxing Gloves.

To the fund which has been inaugurated by the sporting journal *Boxing* with which to provide boxing gloves for soldiers and sailors on active service, we have received the following:—
Already acknowledged:—
Nat. Lingham ... \$5
J.A.B. ... 5
"Tom Macos" ... 2
Mr. Ashman (Tonyo Mara) ... 5
"Paddy" ... 2
"Mendons" ... 2

DAY BY DAY.

"THE LOVE OF PRAISE HOWER CONCEALED BY ART, REIGNS MORE OR LESS AND GLOWS IN EVERY HEART."

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Gustave Dore, the artist (1833).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.115/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Prize Day.
The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., is to present the prizes at the Ellis Kadocrie School on February 4, at noon.

Raffle Result.
Ticket No. 150 won the doll and chair, and ticket No. 59 won the Junior cooking stove raffish in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for Blindfold Soldiers and Sailors.

Defence Corps Orders.
In the Defence Corps orders published on Friday a mistake occurred in regard to the annual musketry course firing for "B" Company at King's Park Range on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 4.30 p.m. The order applies to No. 5 Platoon, and not to No. 6.

Lecture.
The Union Church Guild meets to-morrow at 9 p.m., in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., delivers his second lecture on British Malaya, the subject being "Forty Years Development in the Malay States." The lecture is open to the public.

Theft of Coal.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing coal from a steamer in Harbour. Defendant told his Worship that the prisoner at the steamer gave it to him. His Worship did not believe the story and inflicted a fine of \$5 or, in default, seven days, hard labour.

The "Court Cards."
The "Court Cards" provided another most delightful evening at the Theatre Royal last night, these present greatly enjoying the bright and cheery efforts of the performers. The whole entertainment was marked by originality and quality, there being a very happy blending of mirth and music. To-night there will be a complete change of programme.
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COMPANY REPORTS.

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

The twenty-ninth report of the General Agents of the above company states:—

The General Agents now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The net profits for the year amount to \$76,009.87 which with \$2,688.87 the amount brought forward from the previous year makes an amount available for division of \$78,698.74. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.00 per share has already been paid, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.00 per share making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$6.00 per share, and to carry forward the balance \$3,698.74 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Sir C. P. Chater and Mr. A. O. Lang now retire by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith who now retires, and offers himself for re-election.

The Hongkong General Estate, Ltd.

The fourth report of the Board of Directors of the above company states:—

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The net profits for the period amount to \$34,927.57 which with \$11,119.57 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$46,047.14. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of \$7.00 per share absorbing \$70,000.00 and to carry forward the balance \$27,047.14 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Dr. J. W. Noble having left the colony, the Rev. Father Robert was invited to join the Board in his place. Hon. Mr. David Landale and Hon. Mr. E. Shellim having resigned Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. A. H. Compton were appointed in their place. These appointments now require confirmation. Rev. Father Robert now retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and O. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

The twenty-ninth report of the Board of Directors of the above company states:—

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The net profits for that period amount to \$333,067.93 which with \$40,536.40 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$373,604.33. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.50 per share and after writing off Manager Directors' fees there remains a balance of \$38,180.58 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Mr. E. Shellim having resigned Mr. A. H. Compton was invited to join the Board in his place and this appointment now requires confirmation. Mr. H. P. White and Sir Robert H. Tang retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and O. Bernard Brown who now retire, and are recommended for re-election.

TIENTSIN FLOOD RELIEF.

Hongkong Representative on the Council.

The following correspondence is forwarded as by the Hon. Colonial Secretary:—
To the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G.; Acting Governor of Hongkong.

Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Relief Council.
Shih-Fa-Ma Ta Chieh, Peking, December 25th, 1917.
Sir,—We have received a letter from our Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the Ministry has received a despatch from the British Legation in Peking informing it that the British Colony of Hongkong has donated, through its Acting Governor Hon. Claud Severn, one hundred thousand dollars (100,000) Hongkong currency for the purpose of relieving the flood sufferers of the Province of Chihli.

In acknowledging the receipt of this most bounteous offer, allow me, in the capacity of the President of the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council, to thank your good self and the Hongkong community for their esteemed sympathy with our cause. It is very generous of the Hongkong community of which you are the honoured chief to contribute so much money for the noble work of life-saving. We shall endeavour to make this fact known to the suffering people so that they may ever remember with gratitude the kindness of your community.

We shall also deem it a great honour if the Hongkong community would, through their esteemed Acting Governor, name any member of the British Legation in Peking to represent them to attend our weekly meetings and thus to supervise the disbursement of the relief fund.

With my best regards,
I beg to be,
(SIGNED) HSUNG HSILING,
President.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.O.B., K.C.M.G., His Majesty's Minister, British Legation, Peking.

Government House, Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 3rd January and your telegrams of the 17th January regarding the request of the Director-General of the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council that a representative of this country should be appointed on the Council, and that you proposed to designate Mr. Wilton for this purpose. I have telegraphed to-day that I concur in your proposal and I should be glad if you would convey to Mr. HSUNG HSILING an expression of thanks from the Colony for his action in the matter.

I have &c,
(Sd) F. H. MAY,
Governor, &c.

The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

The sixteenth report of the Board of Directors of the above company states:—

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The net profits for the year amount to \$41,794.12 which with \$647,037.42 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$688,831.54. It is now proposed to pay a dividend 7 per cent. on the paid up capital, after providing for which there remains a balance of \$623,206.54 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Mr. E. Shellim having resigned Mr. A. H. Compton was invited to join the Board in his place and this appointment now requires confirmation. Mr. H. P. White and Sir Robert H. Tang retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and O. Bernard Brown who now retire, and are recommended for re-election.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The oldest bridge in Paris, the Pont Neuf—such is the oddity of nomenclature—celebrated an anniversary the other day—not of itself, but of the famous equestrian statue upon its crown, that of Henry IV. It was not in its proud place on the bridge a hundred years ago, and has been admired by countless British tourists ever since. Yet of those who have seen it how few know Chaudet's Napoleon, which adorned in 1815 the Vendôme Column (itself made of Napoleon's cannon), was melted up for the casting, as was also the Roman Napoleon on the top of the commemorative column at the Boulogne camp, whence the Corsican proposed to invade England. A third statue was added, that of Desaix (Napoleon's general, who was given command of the "English" army), which stood on the Place des Victoires. Thus the spirited presentation of Henri the Bearnais is a singular example of Imperial vicissitudes.

War brings about strange situations in commerce. Ireland complained that we bought too many of her potatoes last spring, and now says our profiteers are buying too much of her butter and forcing up prices. She had to make the same complaint in respect of yarn in the days before Arkwright. In spite of James Hargreaves the English warp was too soft, and could not be used for weaving, and we had to buy from Ireland. We bought so much that Irish manufacturers made angry protests on the subject to the authorities, just as they have this year about potatoes and butter.

Sir James Russell Rodd, our Ambassador at Rome, who is devoting part of a brief visit to London to lecturing on behalf of the Camps Library, is well qualified to speak on the subject of books, for he is a litterateur as well as a diplomatist. The outcome of his first diplomatic appointment—as Attaché in the Embassy at Berlin—was a book on the Kaiser's father, the Emperor Frederick, and since then his publications have included several volumes of poetry, of which the best known are "Rome in Many Lands" and "Ballads of the Fleet."

London clubs, despite their inevitable losses in wartime, are in many instances extraordinarily well used just now. George Augustus Sala once defined a club as "a weapon used by savages to keep the white woman at a distance." But ladies nowadays, besides having excellent clubs of their own, are frequent visitors to clubs which used to pride themselves on excluding them. And have not women replaced innumerable clubmen servants, and given members thereby a quicker service?

Men in civil life are becoming perplexed about their clothes. Time was when shabbiness was a hallmark of patriotism. The money earmarked in the family budget for a new suit of clothes was diverted to War Saving Certificates, and the well-worn working suit was given an extra press and an ammonia sponge down. But lately this little voluntary economy seems to have lapsed. Public opinion has not encouraged the shabby patriot to keep on with the old clothes, and so numbers of men are paying visits to their tailors with a plea on their lips, if not in their hearts, for the necessity of keeping up appearances.

No doubt Mr. Hall Caine, newly created chief adviser to the film propaganda department of the National War Aims Committee, accepts the praise in the right spirit when Mr. Lloyd George writes that "you have, as I know, a reputation for work of this kind commensurate with your reputation as a man of letters." Still, seeing how little the general public knows of Mr. Hall Caine as a dramatist, the complaint may come some day from the literary circles to whom he is

FROM THE PULPIT.

Inviolable Home.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
 "When thou dost lend thy brother any manner of loan, thou shalt not go into his house to fetch his pledge. Thou shalt stand without, and the man to whom thou dost lend shall bring forth the pledge unto thee."—Deut. 24/10-11.

They say that an Englishman's house is his castle, but it would seem that the same principle was understood, if not before Britain first arose from out the sea, certainly before it was heard of in civilised history. My text is an ancient enactment based upon still more ancient custom dating back no one knows how far. Primitive man no doubt defended his cave dwelling tooth and nail against intruders, as the wolf or lion guards his lair. But from that it is a long step to this Deuteronomic law which stamps the home of the humblest as a sacred place within which none but the dweller has rights. It is no castle, only a cottage, that my text speaks of. Its inmates are very poor. They need to borrow money, and something has to be taken out of the house, poor though it is, in security for the loan.

Now there is a right way and a wrong one of doing everything, as everybody knows. The Bible, being the greatest of books, condescends to things which are lowly, and gives careful instructions that this poor, pathetic transaction be not done in the wrong way. So we have this piece of considerate legislation along with one of two others about lending and pledge-borrowing. The lender is not to march up to the poor man's door, enter without knocking, and help himself; the borrower also is inferentially forbidden to invite him to do so. Both alike are reminded that a man in debt must not cease to be a man. His home remains sacredly his own, and whatever goes out of it goes only by his own taking. So long as a roof is over his head it is his roof, and no other man is master of rag or stick beneath it.

A text like this suggests so many things that it is difficult to choose amongst them. One thing, however, we must not pass by—it is God's consideration for the poor, seen in this piece of Divinely sanctioned law. Where men may see only the unattractive sordidness of straitened circumstance God takes thought of the hard lot of living men and women. "I am poor and needy," says one of the Psalmists, "yet the Lord thinketh upon me." Folk in comfortable ease "spiritualise" such a sentence as that, but the poor man takes it literally; and he is right. The Bible has always been the poor man's book, and always will be, for nowhere else is he so considered. And by the hand of Moses the Lord is not above thinking about even the pawn-shop, and putting an angel, as it were, by the door of it to see that the petty transactions of hard necessity are honourably and self-respectingly conducted. Nobody, I suppose, would call the institution desirable, but there is nothing in the nature of it dishonest. And after all the man who may honourably borrow thousands from his banker on security does much the same thing as the poor woman who steals out in the dusk to the broker's with an ornament from the parlour mantel under her abawl for fear the neighbours should see. Yes, and the Lord saw her though the neighbours did not, and made no record of her as the neighbours might.

He "considereth the poor." He takes note of the shifts and struggles and the splendid, brave character that so often underlies them. And in order that character might be formed and not spent, He gave this consideration law: "Stand outside the poorest man's home, even if you go to claim a debt from him. There is no liberties there which you would not venture in a mansion. Yet that have wealth respect the feelings of those that are in want. Respect their doorsteps and their persons. Even should they fail to do for themselves," The

cottage door often has no knocker, but your hand has knuckles: do not forget to use them. I cannot but think that this reminder as to the respect due to the poor is still needed, and, truth to tell, Church district visitors are among the worst offenders. It seems to be thought proper, in the name of religion, to go around interfering and directing and correcting among the poor in a style which these well-meaning meddlers dare never venture among their social equals, who are often much more in need of it. "Why don't you take them up Lookyer Street?"—the fashionable quarter—a man in my hearing once in a Plymouth slum asked a tract distributor. It was many years ago, but I have not yet heard a satisfactory answer to the reproach. That may have little application to us out here, but it may come in the way of any of us, wherever we are to find others under obligation to us, or to come under obligation to others. Let us not forget, then, that there is a right way and a wrong way in all manner of the bearing of one another's burdens. There is a way which hurts feelings and lowers self-respect, lays on a heavier load than it lifts. There is also the other way which weaves a garland of grace around the gift, which eases a brother's load with a brotherly hand, a quality of mercy which is not strained nor self-conscious, and which leaves it doubtful whether it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Far beyond the matter of bonds and bills and I. O. U.s, stretches the whole area of daily life in which we become debtors one to another for needful words and acts of mutual charity. In giving such, or in accepting we come near to the threshold of other men's sacred places. Then halt there, if you would fulfil the spirit of God's law. When thou dost lend thy brother any manner of loan thou shalt not go into his house to fetch his pledge. Thou shalt stand without, and the man to whom the debt lend shall bring forth the pledge unto thee." Between brethren at any rate the common saying ought not to hold good that "who goes a borrowing goes sorrowing," who accepts a kindness is loaded with an obligation.

Let us briefly trace these principles, not as thus far as they bear on relations between man and man, but as they illustrate man's relations with God. The Christian gospel in especial reveals to us a law of grace. Through grace comes our redemption, and that implies that we are debtors, every one, to God for all we are and all we hope for. Our possessions are not our own; we hold them only as stewards under God. We ourselves are not our own; "bought with a price." But God scrupulously respects the personality which He has redeemed and endowed, and whatever is His due from us He does not seize upon, but asks for it. He forces no entrance to claim that which is already His own, but "stands without," as it were, and waits for us to bring forth to Him whatever we offer in recognition of our indebtedness, in fulfilment of our vows, in discharge of our duty.

As to our possessions, "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and only wants what is given freely, though having full claim on all. As to our service, He will have no forced labour; His work must be done by willing hands. His battles fought by volunteers. As to our very selves, His plea is always, "Son, give me thine heart." And as to these homes of ours these castles to which none may force an entrance, there is nowhere that the Lord would rather meet with us, so long as He comes as an invited guest. The gospel narratives would be very strangely different without the glimpses they give of our Saviour's participation in the home life of the people—at the marriage at Cana; poor and blind, and naked." Even there also, He whose right is to command takes on Him the role of suppliant: "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man open unto Me I will come in and will sup with Him." "If any man open," that is the one shared the feast. But He continues: "I am indispensable. It is always the invited guest, for the Lord will force an entrance except indeed at Jericho, where so no man's heart, though when He invited Himself because the door does open He will refuse to enter none.

THE POLICE MURDER.

Accused Again Before the Court.

William Percy Blomfield, the soldier charged with wilful murder of Lieut. Sergeant N. G. Johnstone, appeared on remand from last Tuesday before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., asked for another week's remand. Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was present in Court and said Mr. Grist had been instructed to defend prisoner. His Worship:—Are you objecting to another week's remand? Mr. Hall:—No. We have no objection. Prisoner was formally remanded until Tuesday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

WAR TAX REFUND.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Perseant to my undertaking to pay over to War Charities all refunds of the special War Tax made by my tenants, please be so kind as to accord me space in your columns for acknowledgment of the following in respect of the Fourth Quarter of 1917:—
 Fung Tang Kee Firm... \$30.45
 Messrs. Jurdine Matheson Co. Compradors Staff Quarters... 28.77
 Toyan Kan Firm... 23.10
 The Tenants of Nos. 44 and 45 Connaught Road Central 2nd Floor... 15.98
 O. H. P. Hay Esq... 31.50
 A. B. Baworth Esq... 27.84
 W. Hooks Esq... 10.50
 J. H. Ruttonjee Esq... 8.40
 \$176.52

I would like to add that a cheque for the above total amount of \$176.52 has been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Fund, for disposal as the War Charities Committee may determine.

Yours etc.,
 R. HO TUNG.
 Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1918.

FOOTBALL.

To-morrow's League Matches.

In the United Services League, the Royal Engineers meet the 25th Middlesex Battalion to-morrow on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley, kick-off at 4 p.m. The Royal Engineers will be represented by:—Clarke, Charters and Lucas; Horlop, Smith (Capt.) and White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, O borne and Passall.

In the 2nd Division of the Hongkong League the Royal Engineers Reserve meet the 88th Co. R.G.A. on the Navy Ground, kick-off at 2.30 p.m. The R.E. Reserves will be represented by:—Heath; Simonds and Craik-shanks; Caokow (Capt.), Waller and Webber; Millard, Darose, Baker, Todd and Reakes.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (2), state:—

Musketry, Part I, Correction. With reference to Orders of January 21 and 22, the men required to fire on Sunday, January 27, are the men of No. 2 Company (and not of No. 2 Platoon) who have not yet fired.

Parades Central 5.30 p.m. The following units will parade under the D.S.P. at Central Station on the dates mentioned. Helmets to be worn. Inspectors will carry swords.

Monday, January 28.—Whole of No. 1 Company.
 Wednesday, January 30.—Whole of No. 2 Company.
 Thursday, January 31.—Whole of No. 3 Company and Ambulance (with stretchers).

Inspectors and Sergeants. All Inspectors and Sergeants (including Bandmaster and Dr. Sergt. in charge of Drummers) will attend at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Thursday, January 24.

Band and Orchestra. Wednesday, January 23.—Band Practice.
 Monday, January 28.—Orchestra Practice.
 Tuesday, January 29.—Band Practice.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending January 19th, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 3 weeks.
This Year...	\$12,272	35,833
Last Year...	13,641	37,589
Increase...		
Decrease...	1,369	1,706

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A comfortably furnished airy flat, with modern conveniences, near Ferry in Kowloon. From 1st February. Box 1356 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Please send me cop of Hongkong Desk Directory, Dairy and Blotter, 1918, price \$3.00 each.

Name
 Address

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
 TEL. 468
 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

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NOW

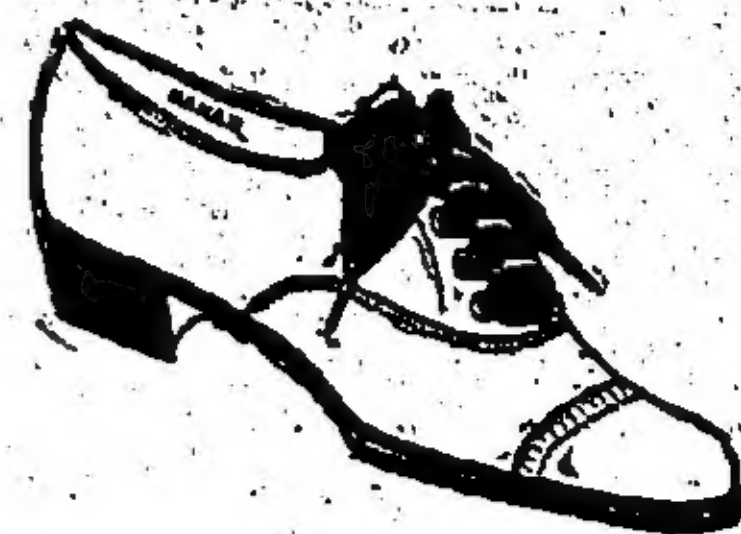
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 Address

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TELEPHONE 346

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UNDERWEAR

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KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS. Etc.

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NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.

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16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
SuperintendentENJOY THE SUMMER
OF 1918 IN
BRITISH COLUMBIAAND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD
Golfing—Automobileing—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and
bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homesyou can **Save real Money** if you
DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE
NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

For particulars regarding passage, fares, and
reservations of accommodation, also
itineraries of trips and descriptive literature
apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Room 752,
HONGKONG.
Phone 42.
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	WEDNES. 13th Jan. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via S'ool, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi and Yokohama...	Fushimi Maru Capt. Izawa T. 21,000	WEDNES. 13th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe...	Atsuta Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 16,000	TUES. 22nd Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000	TUES. 5th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Iyo Maru Capt. Tanaka T. 13,500	WEDNES. 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Colombo Maru Capt. Doki T. 3,000	MONDAY, 18th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Isuda T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Bombay Maru Capt. Tsuru T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	MONDAY, 18th Jan.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Shanghai,
Kobe, Yokohama, San
Francisco, Panama and
Colon: Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TERUYO MARU	12,000	22nd Jan. at noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	12,000	24th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	13,000	25th Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ARYO MARU	15,000	15th Jan.
KIVO MARU	17,000	17th Jan.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	18th Jan.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific
Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply toT. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailings from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan	S.S. Sintang
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.	
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.	
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.	

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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JANUARY 26 & APRIL 10, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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STEAM PACKET
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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Sunning	2nd Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	24th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	29th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are
landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong January 21, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java	24th Jan.	30th Jan.	Shanghai
Tjikaneck	Amoy	24th Jan.	28th Jan.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 7 to 10 days.)Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haihong... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 29th Jan., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Taksang	Loongsang	Wed. 23rd Jan. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Fri. 25th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yuehsang	Sat. 26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri. 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and
Panama.Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.
Particulars on application.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when
indicated on application.BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to
date accommodation for passengers.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedu, Jember, Labian, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Cawston.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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the best form in which to carry travel funds.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Wreck of s.s. Pocchi.

Notice is given that the wreck
referred to in Special Notice to
Mariners No. 494 is that of the
s.s. Pocchi, which lies sunk in the
fairway of the South Channel
Entrance to the Yangtze River.
The wreck, lies in about 40 feet
of water, with the tops of her
masts and funnel showing. From
the wreck, Kintoon Beacon bears
S. 18½° W., distant 1.89 miles.
A "green" buoy, showing an
occulting "red" light every 8
seconds, this—Light 4 seconds,
eclipse 4 seconds, has been
moored about ½ cable to the
north-eastward of the wreck.
From this buoy, Kintoon Beacon
bears S. 19½° W., distant 1.5
miles. All bearings given are
magnetic, and depths are those
of low water of spring tides.

An Old Story Repeated

I was permitted on Wednesday
to attend the launching of an
Atlantic port of one of America's
new ships, an oil tanker (says the
Times Washington correspondent
writing recently). The land on
which I stood was a barren waste
15 months ago. It is now a
large shipyard, increasing in
size daily and employing
thousands of men. Besides the
tanker launched I saw on the
ways two big Cauders more
than three-quarters completed,
and three big mine-sweepers for
the American Navy. The whis-
tles had not stopped blowing to
celebrate the launching of the
first ship built before the keel of
another ship was being laid on
the same ways. The ship launched
had her engines, and was more
than 90 per cent. ready for sea.
It is almost magical, the creation
of this great yard. The rapidity
of the construction of the vessels
and the enormous enthusiasm of
the men engaged on the work
form one of the most heartening
sights I have ever seen.

Steamers and Vladivostok Port.

Several British steamers which
are on their way to Vladivostok
with American war supplies have
been instructed to proceed to
Wakamatsu and to wait there
until further news from Was-
hington, says "Shipping and
Engineering." In New York
there are three steamers of the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the
Hakata Maru, the Teijima Maru
and the Tsuruga Maru ready to
carry war supplies from New
York to Vladivostok which have
been ordered to stop loading.
Among the Japanese steamers
which are now on their way to
Vladivostok with war supplies
from American ports are the
N.Y.K.s. Toyoko Maru and the
N.Y.K.s. Tokuyama Maru,
which sailed from San Francisco
November 27 and December 17
respectively. They will go to
Yokohama instead of going to
Vladivostok. There are also
more than ten neutral steamers
already on the Pacific bound for
Vladivostok. Arrangements are
now being made to stop these
ships at Japanese ports. The
Danish motorship Colombia
arrived at Yokohama from
Vladivostok on December 30 with
a cargo of approximately 9,000
tons, chiefly railway material
and war supplies. Sailing from
New York October 22, the
Colombia arrived at Vladivostok
November 14 by way of Panama.
Owing to conditions in Vladiv-
ostok she could not discharge more
than 600 tons in four days.
Meanwhile, instructions came
from the Washington Govern-
ment to stop further unloading
and to proceed at once to
Yokohama to await further
instructions.

Shanghai's Shipping.

The total number and tonnage
of vessels which entered and clear-
ed at Shanghai during the quarter
which ended in September was
5,436 vessels of 3,769,667 tons,
which, compared with the same
quarter the previous year, shows
a decrease of 130 vessels and
431,311 tons. Of the total 670
vessels of 900,340 tons were river
steamers, a decrease in this
instance of 44 vessels and 400,672
tons and 1,715 vessels of 2,698,941
tons were ocean steamers, show-
ing an increase of 33 vessels but
a decrease of 28,639 tons. The
percentages of the various flags
of the total were 35.3 per cent.
British, 32.9 per cent. Japanese,
23.1 per cent. Chinese, 2.9 per
cent. American, 2.5 per cent.
French and 3.3 per cent. Danish,
Dutch, Norwegian, Russian and
Swedish. Of the river steamers
47.3 per cent. were British, 26.9
percent. Japanese, 55.7 per cent.
Chinese and 0.2 per cent. Ameri-
can, and of the ocean steamers
52.2 per cent. were British, 34.4
per cent. Japanese, 18.6 per cent.
Chinese, 4.0 per cent. American
and 8.9 per cent. Danish, Dutch,
French, Norwegian, Russian and
Swedish.

U.S. SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA:

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 22.

General	160
Yick Kwa's British School (Monthly sub.)	16
Christmas Box	125
Mr. W. Morley	1000
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.	270
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Office Staff	108
Equitable (Monthly sub.)	20
Qajar Singh (Monthly sub. for two months)	100
Mr. H. Scott (Monthly sub.)	150
Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co's Staff (Monthly sub.)	50
Hon. Mr. Cland	131
Interest on London	312.28
Interest on Hongkong	20
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly sub.)	50
Mr. O. Thorne (Monthly sub.)	250
H. E. Sir E. H. May, K.C.M.G. (Monthly sub.)	5
M. S. G. Newell (Monthly sub.)	50
Mr. G. A. Hastings	250
L. N. L. (Monthly sub.)	50
Staff Messrs. A. N. Watson & Co. Ltd. (Monthly sub.)	49
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly sub.)	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly sub.)	3
Sergeant Willis (Monthly sub.)	3
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. (Monthly sub.)	100
Mr. O. B. Brooke (Monthly sub.)	25
Mr. Vald. Bjerre (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. H. Owen Carstairs (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. T. Kring (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. F. E. A. Woods (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. A. C. Pedersen (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. A. Chapman (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. D. W. Traiman (Monthly sub.)	30
Mr. T. Sutherland (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. L. A. Langley (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. J. C. Wildin (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. E. Irving (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. Wong Sit Woon (Monthly sub.)	5
Ladies Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly sub.)	50
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly sub.)	30
Mr. O. G. Alabaster (Monthly sub.)	5
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gomperts (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. E. Davidson (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (Monthly sub.)	20
M. B. and E. G. (Monthly sub.)	15
Collected from the boxes at Blakes Pier, Star Ferry Pier, Peak Tram Station and General Post Office	21.45
Kowloon Cricket Club, "Our Day" Fair	11,900
Mr. E. H. Ray	100
Staff-General Post Office, (Monthly sub.)	49.35
Monthly subscriptions	2,849
Anonymous	200
Carol Singers on Christmas Eve at Kowloon Docks	12
Anonymous	10
Half proceeds of football match played on Club Ground on Boxing Day, per R. J. Wilton	127.50
Prisoners of War Fund	9.88
Some members of the Hongkong Club	60
"A Fisherman" (Monthly sub.)	60
Collected at Union	

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Canton Parliament and Foreign Loans.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 21 as follows:—

An official communication in the name of the Special Parliament has been dispatched to the British Minister in Peking, explaining that the Parliament has been ruthlessly treated in Peking by Tuan Chih-jai's military force and an illegal organ established. The constitutional laws are thus violated, therefore a Special Parliament has been established in Canton to represent the opinion of the Republic. The Treaties made by the illegal Government cannot be recognized, especially the foreign loans, the recognition of which would only cause the civil war to become more terrible. In view of the sympathy shown to the Republic by all friendly nations a resolution was passed in the Parliament to request the leader of the diplomatic body in Peking to request the other Ministers to instruct their respective Governments not to advance any loan or permit the surplus of the salt revenue or the Customs duties or the money from the postponement of indemnities to be handed over during the unsettled condition of the country. A reply is humbly expected.

On receiving an urgent telegram from Koochow for reinforcements against Lung Chai-kwong's troops, the Tachon ordered Ngai Pong-ping, the Superintendent of Police, to send the troops which he has under his control to Koochow.

A report from Sun Hing district (about 30 miles south of Shih Hing) states that Lung's troops, after capturing Yang-chung, are now proceeding in that direction. The Defence Commissioner of Shih Hing is now distributing troops in important positions.

Wu Ting-tang, owing to the failure of a settlement between the North and South, is to leave for Nanking to consult with the Tachon there.

Church on 8th January

Billeted Soldiers & Sailors.

Collected in Newtow by Mrs. C. Hamphreys

Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.)

A. W. (Monthly sub.)

Navy and Dockyard (Monthly sub.)

Monthly sub.

Soldiers and Sailors Families Association.

P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)

Mr. H. A. Nibbs (Monthly sub.)

Officers' Families Fund.

P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly sub.)

Monthly sub.

Miners' Fund.

Collected by Miss Parker at a concert on 8/13, "Nikko Mart."

Star and Garter.

Half proceeds of football match played on Club Ground on Boxing Day, per R. J. Wilton

Red Cross.

Part proceeds of sale given by Red White and Blue Club, per Miss Annie Miller

Blue Cross.

Part proceeds of sale given by Red White and Blue Club, per Miss Annie Miller

Already acknowledged

Amounts remitted

Balance in hand

Hongkong, 21st January, 1918.

WAR LETTERS.

Some Incidents of Life at the Front.

The following are extracts from letters received by Lieut. J. P. Jones, R.G.A., Hongkong, from his brother, Capt. D. Harris Jones, R.A.M.C.—

"For some reason, soldiering and the epistolary style are not compatible, so I shall try to summarize. On August, 1915, I joined up, served a few weeks at Sheffield, and was first of my batch to leave for a battalion as I had had considerable O.T.C. training. Stayed around Salisbury with a Divisional Ammunition Column R.F.A. and went out with them early in January. In May transferred by request of A.D.M.S. to Field Ambulance, and got the special job of running the most advanced collecting post in my division for the July 1st stunt. Said goodbye to Peter Ross a few hours before he was killed—he then predicted his immediate death—bore the brunt of collecting wounded for the worst period, was sent to hospital as infectious whooping cough about July 18th, but was really slightly gassed. Was back again in a week, although supposed to be for Blighty. Exchanged with the Medical Officer of the Lincoln and have been with the Lincoln continuously since, except for slight rheumatic fever in March. Again booked for Blighty but kicked against going. I cannot say how often I have seen the personnel of my battalion—change. Quartermaster, transport officer and Adjutant with myself would now make a dinner party. Understand?"

"Have been counter-attacked by hordes of Boches to within thirty-five yards of my aid-post—stretchers bearers had rifles to defend the wounded, myself an automatic. Myself found and brought in wounded who had lain four, five, six and seven days. By the way, I patented a stretcher some time ago, but have not yet had verdict of Munitions Invention Board.

"I have not accumulated trophies they were too easy to get—but I have a very few, one Boche corporal's tunic with three ribbons, including two grades of Iron Cross, that I myself took off him when he died upon our wire. I sent it to Brigade with many valuable papers, and they returned it to me. Another, a Boche shrapnel helmet which I wore when yet they were rare, causing my own major to draw his revolver at me when I appeared unexpectedly, on one critical occasion I was ordered never to wear it again, so got it home. I have also a letter of which I am proud, written by my C.O. asking that as a special occasion my leave should be postponed owing to 'forthcoming operations'.

"It was not postponed, else I believe my name would have been gazetted before Richard's, a brother of the writer, as it proved our most successful stunt, though we had four officers killed and out of my thirty-two stretcher bearers only eleven escaped.

"I have been very keen on my work and had a few adventures which would baffle your imagination; but I believe not more extraordinary than any officer who has survived several months of infantry fighting has had. I myself this year had the good luck to find two German prisoners and to bring them in wounded. I also pinched a revolver from the officer who was beside them dead. The same trio no doubt had hampered my search parties the previous night. "Johnny Cattenack was killed or his third day in Gallipoli—he died nobly. Billie Ross fell in the Arras battle, the one to which many of my above references are. Hundreds of other of my friends have gone—if you knew something as I do of this war you would wonder that Richard or even myself have survived. I had a very fair share of leave from France; because I worked conscientiously while there and was always with infantry then and now. I have not returned it. I have not returned it. I have not returned it.

"The 'Johnny Cattenack' referred to is Dr. J. Cattenack of King's College, the famous shinty player, and Scottish International hockey player of a few years ago. Billie Ross is also from Liverpoolshire—Ed. H.K.E."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

To-Day's Cases.

At the opening of the second days proceedings of the January Criminal Sessions, at the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) passed sentence on the three men who pleaded guilty yesterday to armed robbery at Lau Tao. There were six prisoners charged in connection with the affair, and the three who pleaded not guilty, took their trial yesterday afternoon, the jury eventually acquitting them. The men sentenced this morning were Ku So Fung, Yeung-long and Lam Fo Tak.

Asked if they had anything to say the prisoners said that they had become mixed up with the affair through other people. They had had to plead guilty because they had no defence, and also because they feared being beaten by the Police.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said it was a very bad case. It was perfectly clear that they went to the village in the dead of the night intending to commit a wholesale robbery. They attacked two unfortunate women, one of whom had since died, as a result, it was said, of the fright she had received. The sentence of the Court would be imprisonment for six years with hard labour and each receive ten strokes with the cat.

Charge of Forgery. Cheung Lu-man, pleaded not guilty to a charge of uttering a forged request.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. L. E. S. Hodge, Job Wisthal, H. M. de Silva, R. Somersdale, U. Gonella, A. Tucker, and J. E. W. Beard.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman Crown Solicitor, conducted the case and in stating the facts, said the prisoner tried to put through a forged request for the payment of \$200. The prisoner visited the offices of the Sai Kong Hong Ip Co; in Hongkong and produced a letter of credit purporting to come from the Kwong Cheung shop at Wuchow. This was later followed by a letter, seemingly posted from Wuchow, but delivered by a runner, this letter having obviously been sent by the prisoner in order to make the affair appear more genuine. When the manager of the shop at Hongkong examined the signature and shop on the request he found that they were not genuine. He informed the police and when the prisoner called again the money was paid over to the prisoner who was arrested by a detective in the shop.

Evidence was then given by the parties in the case, which went to prove that the letter of credit was a forged one. "Prisoner" was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

This morning, at the Marine Court, an enquiry was opened into the conduct of the late Chief Officer of the a.s. Manapouri, Mr. Major, on a complaint by the master, Captain M. E. Wilson, that on November 12, 1917, he disobeyed lawful commands and forcibly took command of the ship. The allegation of the master was that Mr. Major gave an order to the helmsman and to the engine room, contrary to his (the Captain's) orders and judgment and did order the helm hard aport and the engines full speed ahead to keep clear of a light three points on the port bow. Mr. Major stating: "I had light to be a masthead light and a green side light. It is alleged that the action of Mr. Major jeopardized the ship and the lives of 600 people on board, he being accused of disobeying the Captain's helm and engine room orders for about ten minutes after which he handed back the command of the ship."

[The "Johnny Cattenack" referred to is Dr. J. Cattenack of King's College, the famous shinty player, and Scottish International hockey player of a few years ago. Billie Ross is also from Liverpoolshire—Ed. H.K.E.]

TONNAGE FAMINE.

A Scramble for Food.

The economic crisis will not reach its climax until after the end of war. Then, if not before, the continent of Europe—the whole continent—will be on the verge of famine. That word is not used loosely, for the position will be one involving the lives of millions of people. War is the creator of famine, as history records. The famine in England in the closing years of the sixteenth century, which gave us our Poor Law, was the sequel to the rising of Mary Queen of Scots, the struggle against Spain, the campaign in Ireland, and other events which dragged down the State; the close of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars brought this country face to face with privations terrible in character. In short, war, which withdraws large bodies of men from agriculture, involves shortage of food, besides other things. This world war will prove no exception. The effects will be more widespread, because never before have there been so many million men under arms—all of them not only unproductive, but themselves consumers of the limited resources of the world.

Towards the close of the last Great War in Europe—in 1911-12—all the harvests failed, as they failed partially during the past year, and as they will probably fail to an even greater extent next year. The French harvest of 1917 was 38 per cent. below that of 1913; in every other country on the Continent the experience was much the same. Our position, owing in large measure to the energetic policy of the Board of Agriculture, and in larger measure of the free sea, promises to be better than there was warrant to expect at one time. But the peoples across the North Sea and the English Channel are rapidly approaching an economic debacle such as has never before been witnessed. Everywhere the populations have been for some time existing on reduced supplies, and those supplies are becoming still more restricted.

What will be the effect of peace? It is common knowledge that there is food to be had. In New Zealand to-day all the 1917 produce of the sheep runs is in cold storage; grain grown this year in Australia and purchased by the British Government for \$40,000,000 is in the granaries still; Argentina has 4,000,000 tons of exportable produce; Canada, as well as the United States, has a surplus for the following March of the same position exists in Egypt, India, and elsewhere. Quantities of food exist—though far below the normal; and as soon as the war closes there will be a wild scramble for food on the part of the nations of Europe. But between the peoples on this side of the world and these resources are the great oceans, and the only means of bridging them will be ships.

Then, again, when the troops lay down their arms, the problem will have to be faced of re-establishing Belgium, and Serbia, and Montenegro; we shall have to make good the ravages committed by German soldiery in that fair land; Russia's position will be desperate for she is without food, and her transport has broken down. We shall also be confronted with our own problems. Millions of our own men will be in the various theatres of war, and there will be the troops from the Dominions, all of them clamouring to return home. In each and every case the demand will be for ships.

At the time when this cry is raised the world will realize that the war has, in large measure, brought a severe constriction on the jugular vein of Europe. Under normal conditions, no nation in the Old World can exist in comfort for a long period except it is able to secure supplies over the sea from the New Worlds on the other side of the Atlantic and in the Pacific. It is not only food that is involved, but raw materials of raw materials will be required for the economic reconstruction of the group of nations which have been blasted by the hand of war. For these and other half-yearly

belligerents have been spending their capital, labour, and material resources in prosecuting the war. This country, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey will be in a worse state, for they are farther advanced on the road of destruction than the Allies. The neutral nations are also sufferers; they are without exception on the edge of an economic precipice, not knowing from month to month how life is to be supported in future. The war is bringing the whole of Europe face to face with the problem of existence. The problem will become acute as soon as peace comes and the artificial conditions of war are removed. The great wealth-producing engines have been idle, and with the first whisper of peace hungry hands will be stretched out across the oceans for material needed for making new homes, for the machinery of industry, for clothing, and for food. It will then be realized that the only palliative for the ills which war has brought in its train is to be found in ships.

Every man and woman in Europe will then understand the extent of the desolation and loss which piracy has worked on the seas, severing arteries necessary to their welfare. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated the other day that our net losses of merchant tonnage—ships of 1,600 tons and over—had amounted to 2,500,000 tons since the beginning of the war; we have built a relatively small amount of tonnage ourselves, and we have purchased other tonnage, and 2,500,000 tons is the net loss in big ships, apart from smaller vessels which have been sunk. Germany's gross losses have been about equal to our net losses; we do not know to what extent that enemy has been able to build. Austria-Hungary's loss has been proportionately as large. Neutral nations are weaker to the extent of about 2,000,000 tons. What do these statements imply?

We must not be led astray by exaggerated figures of the tonnage from which these deductions have been made. We are concerned only with ocean-going ships, whereas the statistics usually quoted cover all vessels over 100 tons gross—coasting ships, small passenger vessels, and even yachts, in fact everything that floats above the minimum of 100 tons. It is by counting all miscellaneous ships—small as in overseas trade—that the total of 45,000,000 tons for the world's merchant tonnage is obtained. It is an entirely misleading, and indeed, perilous calculation, because it covers an impression of maritime strength which does not and never has existed. As an illustration, when the war broke out, this country was reported to possess 8,236 vessels of 11,169,162 tons net. In point of fact, as Sir Norman Hill, the secretary of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, showed in a paper prepared in 1915, we had at our disposal 3,875 vessels on any given day for our ocean trade—home, partly home and foreign, and foreign trade. Three thousand and six hundred and seventy-five ships in all, with an average tonnage of 2,731 tons net, was our maritime capital. In the case of some other countries, the proportion of shipping useful for overseas voyages was less. So, instead of complacently accepting statistics which are without reality, we must assume that the ocean-going tonnage of the world was about 29,000,000 tons when the war opened, and that in the interval, mainly owing to the piratical policy of the Germans, it has been reduced by millions of tons, and is still being reduced.

But that does not exhaust this aspect of the matter, for, under the pressure of war, vessels in the service of the Allies, as well as those belonging to neutrals, have been running without proper overhaul and repairs, and the time will come when a large percentage will have to be withdrawn from commission, in order that their defects may be made good.

What does all this portend? It brings us face to face with an after-war problem. How are we and the Allies going to meet our ships? In what way shall we be able to rebuild our fleet? It brings us face to face with an after-war problem. How are we and the Allies going to meet our ships? In what way shall we be able to rebuild our fleet?

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A DISTINGUISHED ACT.

Death of Mr. V. Kendal.

Mr. W. H. Ken, the well-known actor, whose paternal name was Grimald, died on November 7. He was born on December 19, 1844, and was 73 when he went on stage. After acting in London, Birmingham, and in Glasgow, where he stayed for years, he came leading juvenile in Buckle's company at the Haymarket in 1860, and remained there until 1874—that is, to within a year of Beckton's retirement. Among the many parts he had here were—Hamlet, Othello, Young Absolut, Charles Sime, and Marlow. In August, 1899, he had married Margaret (Madge) Robertson, the sister of W. Robertson, the dramatist, and after 1875 Mr. and Mrs. Kendal acted consistently together. They managed for a while the Opera Comique, and then Mr. Kendal had an interest in the Johanna's management of the old Court Theatre, where he played, among other things, Prince Florio in Gilbert's *Brother Hears* and Colonel Blake in *A Son of Eper*. In 1878 he tied the knot with a woman at the old Prince of Wales Theatre, where some of his best work was done. Dr. Thoin in *Perk and Julian Beauclerc* in *Diplomacy* were among his most successful parts. In 1879, his joint management of the James's Theatre with Sir John Hare, which lasted until 1882, and in which he added many more parts to an already long list. It was soon after this that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal began their season of visits to America, varied with provincial tours, which kept them both out of London practically ever since, and their virtual retirement in 1908 made very little difference to London audiences.

Mr. Kendal, though largely overshadowed by his more eminent wife, was a very useful actor, in his youth handsome, elegant, and attractive; in middle age vigorous and capable of filling many different parts with success. He played an enormous number of characters, without ever striking out a particularly line for himself. He had the reputation of being an extraordinarily lucky man in financial matters, and inhabited a fine house in Portland Place and a country house in Yorkshire.

Government House.

Sir James Stewart Lockhart and Miss Stewart Lockhart, who have been the guests of the Governor, have sailed for the United States of America. Mrs. Todor and Miss Origie are staying at Government House.

"Wild Oats" in Richmond Park.

As an experiment the Board of Agriculture ploughed up a portion of Richmond Park and sowed oats, but Sir Alfred Mond admitted in the House of Commons that the crop was not so good as expected, owing to unfavourable weather. Replying to Mr. E. A. Harris, Sir Alfred said he had been over the crop by farmers which were as bad as those at Richmond. (Laughter.) Mr. Harris: Was the crop an oat crop? Sir A. Mond said the advice of a great agricultural expert was taken. The oat crop had been extremely bad all over the country. Mr. W. Crockett: Were they wild oats? (Laughter.)

Are we going to permit neutrals to hold us to ransom, and look on while a general scramble takes place for "bottoms"? It is a rising to fabulous heights against us? What is to be the attitude of the Allies toward enemy shipping which peace will release? Those are matters which must be considered without delay, for if there be no international convention to control the situation, the world will be confronted with a new and more serious economic crisis than the one which has just passed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

U. S. Trade Situation.

That United States' foreign trade has successfully withstood its entrance into war is shown by the statement of exports and imports for the six months, April to September, inclusive. Exports for six months of \$2,972,418,398, crossed April to September, 1918, by \$164,554,737. A diminution of exports began in July, however, when the difference reached \$71,711,077. The decline was reduced to \$20,158,267 in August, but rose in September to \$58,722,567. The combined reduction for the final three months very nearly accounted for the loss in balance of trade for the six months' period. Imports for the 1917 period were \$1,571,264,086, or an increase of \$331,965,282 over the similar period in 1916. Imports from Canada and South America showed large increases. However, the rise of \$101,830,000 in Canadian imports was offset by an increase of \$131,404,000 in the exports. In South America export increases amount to \$39,068,000, and imports reached an increase of \$146,969,000. Restrictions gradually imposed during the war period on neutral countries adjoining Germany, succeeded by a virtual embargo on many commodities to their ports, greatly affected trade for the six months with the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, exports to Sweden having been reduced by half. Norway, however, received decidedly more than in the similar period in 1916. Trade with Russia showed a reduction of about 25 per cent. in exports. With France the exports increased about \$23,000,000 and with Italy more than \$49,600,000, while the gain in exports to the United Kingdom was \$56,000,000. These figures answer in a measure the charge of neglect of Italian interests by the United States since the latter entered the war. As to actual exports for the period, those to Italy were nearly half those to France, or in round numbers, \$198,000,000 compared with \$470,000,000.

Paper Pulp.

Anxiety is felt in Spain as to securing sufficient paper pulp from abroad because the domestic paper industries are largely dependent upon foreign countries for this raw material. Imports of paper pulp, most of which is of Scandinavian origin, during the past 4 years have been as follows, in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds: 1913, 60,942 tons; 1914, 39,588; 1915, 50,486; and 1916, 68,234 tons. The average annual import of 54,601 metric tons is augmented by a local production of some 15,000 tons, so that the consumption of paper pulp in Spain each year may be roughly estimated at about 69,000 tons, which would be increased by nearly 10 per cent. annually if more pulp could be secured.

Korean Paper Trade.

Mr. Paik Yungun and some other business men have a plan on foot to reorganize the Seoul guild of paper dealers consisting of 344 members, into a limited company with a capital of \$300,000, says the *Seoul Press*. With this end in view a meeting was held at Seoul on the 18th inst., when Viscount Cho Chungeung and seven other business men were entrusted with the carrying out of the plan.

Tientsin Americans.

Officers for 1918 were elected and action on several matters of interest to Americans was taken at the first annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, held on January 10. The officers elected were: Messrs. L. O. McGowan, President; Charles J. Fox, 1st Vice President; J. H. Brett, 2nd Vice President; R. Eddy Mathew, Treasurer; and Richard T. Evans, Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are: Messrs. Myron Simon, F. Lloyd Spelman, Benson W. Hamlet, Paul H. Bordwell and Dr. Daniel B. Nye.

GERMAN AIMS.

The New Industrial Oligarchy.

It is the duty of a Government to hold the balance even between all classes of the community, and to protect those who cannot protect themselves. Consequently we are accustomed, in democratic countries, to see the Government restraining the trusts. Germany once took the same view; as late as 1904 there was a struggle between Prussia and the coal magnates. But the Government soon found it was profitable to treat the big syndicates as allies, and secure participation; even in 1904 the Prussian State was a great coal owner. Professor Schmoller in 1903, after enquiring whether the State or the syndicates were to rule in Germany, answered this question by proposing to class the syndicates under State control, on a basis of division of profits. The State was to be a partner. More and more this has been carried out. But obviously, if the State goes into partnership with some particular interest, it will not care much to protect others against that interest, to its own loss. The steady refusal of the Government to tax large fortunes has been notorious.

The syndicates in Germany have been the principal agents in the forced export system which all but conquered Europe; as a consequence, they have raised prices to the German consumer, and have, of course, as they always do, damaged the non-syndicated businesses. We cannot trace here at length the interesting story of the growth of State participation before the war. It has often been said that it must end in monopolization; and even Herr Delbrück, when Minister of the Interior, in a speech of 6th March, 1912, defending the syndicates, limited at the eventuality of public monopolies. It is worth however giving one instance of Government action, the potash syndicate. Several potash concerns owned by the State were members; the syndicate maintained high prices in the home market by admitting every competitor; the German paid much more for the potash which Germany alone produced than the foreigner did. In 1909, some members seceded, the syndicate broke up, and there seemed a prospect of lower prices in Germany. Thereon the Reichstag intervened, and secured the re-establishment of the syndicate; on terms that all undertakings were to form part, but that now private companies were not to produce the full amount of their participation for 8 years, while the undertakings of the State and of the companies in which the State was interested could do so at once. The unexpected result was an extraordinary growth of new companies; entailing vast over-production and a loss of effective capital activity estimated at 1,200 million marks for the years 1911-1914; but the old prices were restored in the home market; and the point is to observe how the fact that the Government was a member of the original syndicate led to Government action against the interests of the German consumer. Speaking broadly, the German Government has come to be regarded as the protector of the syndicates and not as the protector of the people.

The war has seen a great extension of the principle of compulsory syndication. Herr Michaelis stated in an interview in the *Neue Bedische Landeszeitung* in August: "The monopoly question is not yet ripe for decision, but it is clear that the enormous increase in the requirements of the Imperial Baget make the fiscal exploitation of our raw materials supply indispensable." He added they must begin with cases entirely new, like nitrogen. We fear he was not quite frank. Coal had already been compulsorily syndicated by a decree of the Bundesrat of 12th July, 1915; and aniline dyes the same year; all producers had to become members of an organization to be determined by official regulations. Textiles are to be handled next, accompanied by

the closing down of all "unnecessary" non-compulsorily syndicated by force of circumstance. To show how compulsory syndication works, we may give details of the recent soap monopoly; soap is hardly "entirely new." The plans were drawn up by officials and by certain manufacturers chosen by the officials and not by the industry. The order for syndication was placed before the manufacturers as a whole without preliminary notice. The Supervisory Committee is appointed by the Minister of the Interior not by the members, and has wide powers. It administers all raw materials and finished products, fixes prices, arranges for a uniform trademark (thus destroying the goodwill of particular makes), and arranges for distribution after the supplies to the army and the big industries have been provided. It can order any factory to cease production; can requisition plant and move it from one factory to another; and can dismantle any factory for good. That is to say, the trade is absolutely in the hands of the Government and certain manufacturers chosen by the Government; we do not think that the phrase we have used, an "industrial oligarchy," goes beyond the mark. How it will squeeze out the smaller businesses in obvious. We have not yet heard to what extent the Government participates in the profits, the point of the whole matter; in the abortive oil combine of 1912 the Government was to take 80 per cent.

This is how the big industrialists, in combination with the Government, hope to save their own skins at the expense of the German people, whom that Government ought to protect; through monopolies combined with cheap labour. No wonder that there is considerable unrest in Germany, and that protests against compulsory syndication are becoming more and more frequent; hence Michaelis's disingenuous statement about "entirely new" industries. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is leading a crusade against the whole scheme; and it is noteworthy that at the Buda-Pest conference last June every reference to the superiority of private enterprise and individual initiative to State control was heartily cheered. The scheme is a delightful comment on the "democratization" of Germany; anything less democratic cannot well be imagined.

The Government, under pressure of financial distress, abdicates its proper functions, allies itself with a small but powerful clique of large capitalists, and joins in a plan to close small businesses and to raise the price of many articles of universal necessity against the German consumer, thus levying a tax indiscriminate on rich and poor alike without the least regard to the capacity of the victim to pay.

ARMY'S OLD CLOTHES.

What Becomes of Discarded Uniforms.

The *Manchester Guardian* giving some particulars of the steps taken by the army authorities to utilize the waste material in all departments under their control, says:—"In the clothing department in particular the War Office is practising a praiseworthy economy and saving money handsomely into the bargain. The main receiving depots are at Aldershot, Chester, Reading, Huntingdon, Leeds, Dublin, and Larkhall, where the clothing is sent from the battlefield and home camp. Large quantities are also sent by the Overseas Expeditionary Forces in France, Egypt, Salonika, Malta, and Gibraltar. A huge business enterprise has been built up at Dewsbury, in the heavy woollen district of Yorkshire, by which discarded uniforms and other articles of clothing are dealt with in such a way as to save the nation hundreds of thousands of pounds. Since the work has been in progress about 65,000,000 separate articles have been dealt with, and these include 4,100,000 jackets, 4,500,000 pairs of trousers, 820,000 greatcoats, 8,300 pairs of riding breeches,

2,700,000 puttees, 3,500,000 shirts, 850,000 caps, 1,800,000 cardigan jackets, 18,000,000 socks, 2,700,000 pairs of drawers, 6,900,000 other articles. This part-worn clothing comes to Dewsbury in bags, and is run in trucks straight into the big sheds at the three railway stations. Here the bags are ripped open and the contents spread out amongst the "pickers," whose nimble fingers and trained eyes quickly discover which garments should be set aside for renovation and which are only fit for disposal to rag merchants and others, who put them through their special machinery preparatory to their being made up again into army clothing in the local factories. Between ninety and a hundred truck loads have been received in a day.

There are close on 400 women sorters employed, who do their work so thoroughly that nothing is wasted. Garments which are beyond repair are carefully looked over and sorted into woollens, worsteds, linens, and angors; and other articles capable of being restored are sent to a local firm of dyers and cleaners, by whom they are cleaned. Then they are repaired and resorted to the troops or for the use of German prisoners of war. In ten months the value of produce received and disposed of at Dewsbury has reached the sum of \$658,650, while the two-thirds value of garments recovered for reuse at all depots has been \$340,502, making the handsome total of \$999,152. Against this, expenditure, including enlisted men's pay, civilian wages, cleaning, and repairing and so on, has amounted to \$97,308, showing a net credit balance of \$901,844.

Articles which are marked for rags are reconverted into their original raw state by special machinery peculiar to the heavy woollen district and used again in the manufacture of new clothing for the army. Up to the present sales of rags to merchants and manufacturers in Dewsbury and neighbourhood have amounted to over \$1,000,000. As showing the completeness of the arrangements to save, it may be explained that cotton rags are sent to Woolwich Arsenal to be used as wipers and cleaning rags. Cardigan jackets are repaired with tape taken from old puttees and darned with wool found in discarded "housewives," which also provides the needles and thread used by the repairers.

Amongst the many valuable things recovered may be mentioned leather patches from riding breeches, 2500 worth of gold lace, and thousands of shirts for use by German prisoners of war, while soldiers' equipment, belts, pouches, and so on, is sent back to ordnance depots for use, and thousands of towels are washed and issued again. Blue trousers are reserved for the use of German prisoners, and woollen scarves and belts are cleaned and prepared for sending out to the troops. There is plenty of evidence that, whatever its aims of extravagance in past days, the War Office has at last mended its ways, and is now fully launched on a campaign of economy and good management, at least as far as the soldier's old clothing is concerned.

The Shanghai Libel Case.

The case, in which Mr. H. D. Rodger is suing T. L. Wong in the Mixed Court, to recover \$25,000 for libel will be continued this afternoon, says the *N. C. Daily News* of January 15.

Suicide on the Eve of Trial.

At Liverpool Arizona is mentioned that Henry Virtus Siddons, against whom there were nine charges of forging medical certificates and obtaining money by false pretences, had committed suicide. Siddons had been released on bail, and it was stated that he had turned his wife out of his bedroom, locked the door, took poison, and cut his throat. It was alleged by the prosecution that Siddons had no medical qualification, but that for a year he had been on the Birkenhead Army Medical Board, and for a time had acted as president of the Oldham Medical Board.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.
H. K. & S. Banks b. \$609
MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons b. \$225
North China b. \$115
Unions b. & sa. \$750
Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires b. \$125
H. K. Fires sa. \$310

SHIPPING.
Douglases b. \$76
Steamboats b. \$172
Indos (Del.) b. \$187
Indos (Pref.) b. \$33
Shells b. \$28
Ferries b. \$28

REFINERIES.
Sugars n. \$9
Malabons n. \$34

MINING.
Kallars b. 38/-
Langkats b. 141
Raubs b. 24.40
Tronohs s. 30/-
Urals s. 23/-
Oriental Cons. s. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.
H. K. Wharves n. \$97
Kowloon Docks b. \$126
Shai Docks b. 70

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals n. \$95
H. K. Hotels b. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$90
H'phreys Est. sa. \$5.90
K'loon Lands b. \$80
Shai Lands b. 70
West Points n. \$81
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos s. 170
Kung Yiks b. x. d. 14.10
Shai Cottons n. 119
Yangtzepeeps b. 8
Oriental n. 144

MISCELLANEOUS.
Borneos b. \$8
China Light & P. b. \$3.50
Providents b. \$7.50
Dairy Farms s. \$90
Green Islands b. \$7.60
H. K. Electric b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. sa. \$182
Ropes sa. \$28
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level sa. \$6.40
Trams, Peak, old s. \$8
Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 84
Laundries n. \$13
U. Waterboats n. \$4
Watsons s. \$4
Wm. Powells b. \$8
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY JANUARY 22, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
T/T 2/11 1/4
Demand 2/11 3/4
30 d/s 2/11 3/4
60 d/s 2/11 3/4
4 m/s 3/-
T/T Shanghai 126 1/2
T/T Singapore 126 1/2
T/T Japan 126 1/2
T/T India 126 1/2
Demand, India 126 1/2
T/T San Francisco & Co. New York 70 1/4
T/T Java 160 3/4
T/T Manila 126 1/2
T/T France 4.03
Demand, Paris 4.03 1/2

BUYING.
4 m/s. L/C 3/0 3/4
4 m/s. D/P 3/0 3/4
6 m/s. L/C 3/1 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/1 1/4
80 d/s. San Francisco & New York 71 3/4
4 m/s. Manila 126 1/2
4 m/s. Marks 4.18
6 m/s. France 4.23
Demand, Germany 4.23
Demand, New York 70 3/4
T/T Bombay 126 1/2
Demand, Bombay 126 1/2
T/T Calcutta 126 1/2
Demand, Calcutta 126 1/2
Demand, Singapore 126 1/2
On Haiphong 14% prem.
On Saigon rat.
On Bangkok 5%
Sovereign 6.65 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.50
Bar Silver, per oz. 44 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.
DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces 7 1/2%
Chinese 10 cts. pieces 7 1/2%
Hongkong 20 cts. c. 10%
10 cts. c. 10%

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (44 Paid up) France 45,000,000
(1/5 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Fournier.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROBERT DE JOURNAY, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building, 11th Floor, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL TO THE PEAK.
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
11.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
2.00 PM to 3.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
3.00 PM to 4.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

DOWN HILL TO THE PEAK.
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. Every 15 Min.
11.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
2.00 PM to 3.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
3.00 PM to 4.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

NOTE: The last train up the hill leaves the station at 11.00 PM. The last train down the hill leaves the station at 11.00 PM.

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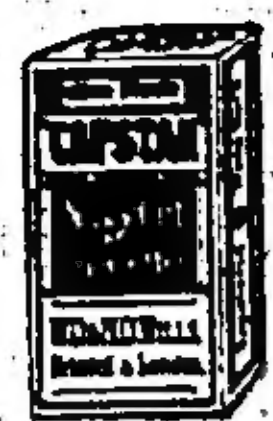
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BANKS.



THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS



HAVE YOU TRIED CAPSTAN "MAGNUMS"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Batavia, French 3rd Mail Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 50 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenominated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold medals, or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations issued by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is further absolutely necessary to show in the forecast declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and San Tin.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays and Sundays, 5 p.m.
Tsimshui and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.40 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tong.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K. I.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 4 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 4 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 4 p.m.
Kanton.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 4 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 21st, 11th. 10m.—No. returns from Japan and Vladivostok. The anticyclone has weakened, and slight to moderate decreases of pressure have occurred at all reporting stations.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches against an average of 0.74 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
2. Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh to strong.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lintao	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Station, January 22, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction
Victoria	6a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Namuro	5a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Shanghai	3a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Shanghai	3a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Shanghai	3a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Shanghai	3a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Shanghai	3a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Shanghai	3a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Shanghai	3a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b
Shanghai	3a	30.12	58	88	sw	1	b

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day: On date On date.
Barometer: 30.15 30.17
Temperature: 54 53 60
Humidity: 56 71 58
Wind Direction: E. E. W.
Force: 5 3 1
Weather: b b b
Rain: 0.00 0.00 0.00
Highest temp. at temperature at 100 ft. 55 55 55
Lowest temp. at 100 ft. 42 42 42

TIDE TABLE.

From 21st Jan. to 27th Jan.

Day	High Water	Low Water
21st Jan.	10.15	4.15
22nd Jan.	10.30	4.30
23rd Jan.	10.45	4.45
24th Jan.	11.00	4.60
25th Jan.	11.15	4.75
26th Jan.	11.30	4.90
27th Jan.	11.45	5.05

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

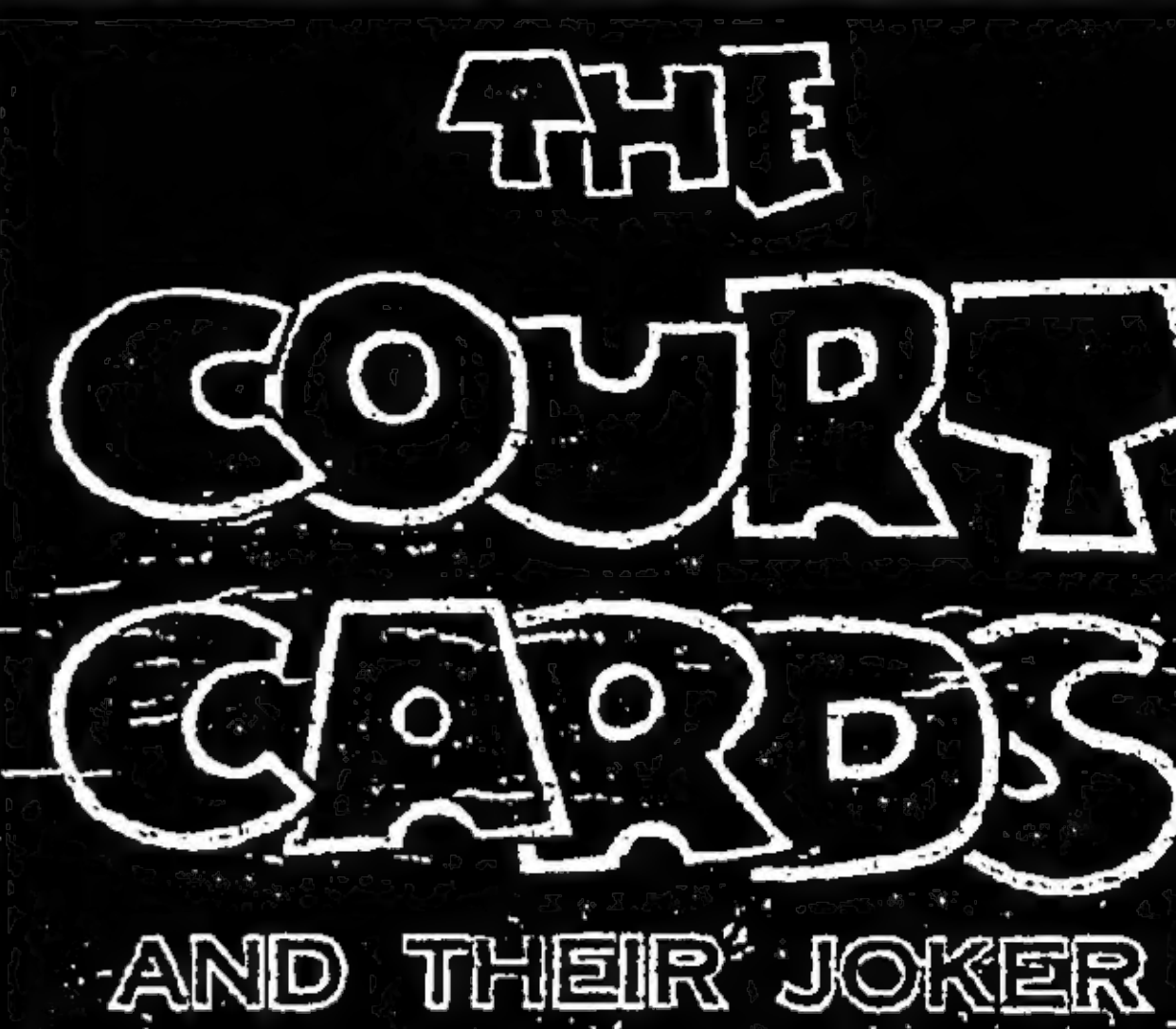
By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
EDGAR WARWICK
LAST NIGHTS OF THE FAVOURITES.



ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT
EDGAR WARWICK AS THE JOKER.

5 per cent. of Gross Receipts of the season donated to the Red Cross Fund.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S. . . . \$3, \$2 & 1.
THE PERFORMANCE IS PASSED BY THE NONCENSOR.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 22nd January, 1918.

3rd and 4th EPISODES of

"THE GREAT SECRET."

"FROM SUNSHINE TO SHADOW."

"THE HIDDEN HAND."

Pathe's British Gazettes.

Comics.

THURSDAY, 24th, Special Matinee.

FRIDAY, 25th The Final Episode of the

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction
SATURDAY the 26th January, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits

Without Reserve
8 Cases Chat. Mouton Rothschild Claret (qts. and pts.)
15 Cases Chat. Montrose Claret (qts. and pts.)
7 Cases Chat. Yquem (qts. and pts.)
9 Cases Volnay Burgundy (qts. and pts.)
10 Cases Pommard Burgundy (qts. and pts.)
6 Cases Chambertin Burgundy (qts. and pts.)
5 Cases Beaune Burgundy (qts. and pts.)
20 Cases Sherry (Gordon)

A Large Assortment of Clavets, Hooks, Liqueurs, (Uracos, Sloe gin, Heering's Cherry Brandy, etc.), White Wines, Vermouth, Champagne, etc., etc.

And
40 Cases Stewart Whisky
N.B.—A large percentage of above are in bond, so will be a special attraction to exporters.
On view from Thursday the 24th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORY.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., undertake the conveyance of Motor Cars (at owners' risk) between Hongkong and Kowloon in their special crane lighter. Cradles for Motor Cars provided.

fares each trip \$6.00 per car to be paid to lighterman.
Lighter will leave daily as under:

Praya north of Public Pier Kowloon
9.00 A.M.
9.00 P.M.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong until 12 o'clock NOON on the dates stated for the under-mentioned services for a period of twelve months from 1st April, 1918:—

Fuel and Washing, 15th February, 1918
Forage and Indian Supplies, 20th February, 1918.
Meat and General Supplies "A," 22nd February, 1918.
General Supplies "B," 23rd February 1918.
Hospital Supplies, 1st March, 1918.
Barrack Services, 4th March, 1918.
Transport Services, 5th March, 1918.
Form and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6 DEE YEEK ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha